

Direct cable communication with Amoy, Shanghai, Japan and the North was restored early this morning.

Four midshipmen and four naval cadets of H. M. Navy arrived from London last night by the P. and O. steamer Java.

A summary from the Morning Post of Mr. Byron Brown's report on Foreign trade with China will be found on the 6th page.

Grasshopper plagues are rife with respect to the approaching rice season in Siam. Cattle plague is also raging with great violence, while herts being wiped out.

Mr. Knight, who has been short-hand writer to the Legislative Council at Singapore since 1862, was paid a graceful compliment on retiring from the Civil Service. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council's sense of Mr. Knight's valuable services was recorded in the minutes.

We learn that piracy is paralyzing business in the Canton delta in the neighbourhood of Sai-tai, a town about forty miles westward from Canton. Bold robberies are perpetrated every night, and the wretched inhabitants of this unhappy region are now in a state of panic.

The Straits Times of the 2nd inst. contains the following paragraph:—Mr. Charles Edward Hume, one of the accountants at the Chartered Bank, died of typhoid fever, this morning, at the General Hospital. The deceased gentleman only arrived from the Hongkong branch of the Bank by the last P. and O. steamer, the Kaiser-i-Hind; but he was so ill when he landed that he had to be removed at once to the hospital. He was 24 years of age, and was a son of Colonel Hume, of Cheltenham.

Mr. Ritchie, Acting Agent for the P. and O. Company at Singapore, prompted by a letter from a shipmaster, published in the Singapore Free Press, arranged for a meeting of shipmasters at his office on the 22nd inst. to get an expression of views on the lighting of Suez with the object of submitting a communication on the subject to the Board of Trade. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, of the Board of Trade, has already intimated that the British Government contemplates action in the matter; but it would probably hurry the Home Authorities to a decision if Hongkong and other Far Eastern ports joined in the agitation for the better lighting of the Red Sea which has been carried on in India for the last few months.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")

London, 6th July, 1897.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.
The Turkish Ministers have declined to accede to the collective note of the Powers. The negative reply is regarded as a virtual rupture of the negotiations. The Ambassadors are deliberating. The Grand Vizier has declared to the Sultan that he will never sign an agreement based on the strategic line proposed by the Ambassadors.

Lord Salisbury says that the delay at Constantinople is entirely due to Turkey, which is carrying its usual deliberateness to excess, and thereby causing great injury, which may possibly even be attended with danger. The prospects of an early satisfactory settlement will increase in proportion as the situation is made more analogous to that of 1878, when the Russian Army was at the gates of Constantinople.

WEATHER NOTICE.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—

On the 8th at 11.30. The barometer has risen considerably in S. China and in Luzon. Pressure is above the normal in both areas, particularly in the former, while it is relatively low in the Western side of the China Sea. Forecast:—moderate E. and S.E. winds; mostly fair, but some showers probable.

NEW PIANO AND ORGAN Repairing Material and Machinery just to hand at the latest Model. W. Robinson & Co.

CHOLERA prevails in Sourabaya and Samarang, but the disease shows no signs of rapid increase. In the island of Bawean, it is raging malignantly. Out of 3,000 inhabitants about nine hundred were attacked, of whom about one-half died.

On the 21st June a fire broke out in a Chinese warehouse, stored with resin, at Samarang. The fire spread and burned down altogether five warehouses, filled for the most part with five thousand barrels of resin, iron, dyes, and cement. The insurance reached one hundred thousand guilders. The damage done is estimated at two hundred thousand guilders.

On the night before the s. *Aden* left Singapore these officers of the ship, which was lying close to H.M.S. *Porpoise*, died and spent the evening on board the latter ship. These were Mr. Carden (1st Officer), Mr. Manning (2nd Officer), and Mr. Lewis, Surgeon of the *Aden*. Mr. Carden was a cousin of Commander Raskville, Carden, R.N., H.M.S. *Thetis*, lately engaged in the Bonin expedition, and also of Capt. L. P. Carden, R.N., Adjutant General Artillery, Southern Division, who will be well remembered both in Singapore and Hongkong as a very popular officer and keen cricketer. *Singapore Free Press.*

QUALIFIED.—She—Do you think Van Aken can get into the "snare set"? He—I don't see why he shouldn't; he's not very smart, you know.

"Is the blood in the body is diseased."—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. It is laden with poisons matter it spreads disease in its course. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and sores of all kinds the effects of Clarke's Blood Purifier are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Purifier is sold everywhere at 25c. per bottle. Beware of cheap imitations and bootleggers.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

Thursday, July 8.

THE OWNERSHIP OF A BULL TERRIER.

Mr. M. W. Slade appeared on behalf of Mr. W. Jackson, manager of Bell's Ashes Agency, in an ex parte motion for leave to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Wise, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, on a question of fact in a case brought by Mr. Jackson against A. Pridde for the ownership of a bull terrier.

Mr. Jackson moved on behalf of the appellants in this case and the plaintiff in the Court below for leave to appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Wise, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, on a question of fact, in the hearing of a case on 20th May last. Witnesses on either side, and the evidence for the plaintiff consisted solely of identification of the dog, which was produced in Court, and the position the defendant took up was that the dog was given to him and it was not proved to belong to somebody else. It was intended to keep it. One of the witnesses on either side, and the evidence for the plaintiff consisted solely of identification of the dog, which was produced in Court, and the position the defendant took up was that the dog was given to him and it was not proved to belong to somebody else. It was intended to keep it.

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not afford a lawyer and the writ would therefore be accepted by himself. Defendant had paid \$375 into Court, which was the difference between the contract price and the selling price at \$9.50.

Mr. Bischoff said on the 2nd June when he could not keep the shares any longer. Defendant replied that he understood he had sold the shares at \$10 each. Witness replied how could he sell the shares at \$10 when the selling price was \$9.50. Defendant said the shares were not in his hands. Witness replied the shares were in defendant's hands till three o'clock. Defendant said he only paid \$1 difference per share, and he had no ready cash to pay him anything. Witness proposed that defendant should pay some money down and give security for the rest.

Defendant said he could not do anything. In cross-examination, witness said the shares were in Mr. Michael's hands on 31st May; Mr. Michael kept his shares for him. About eleven o'clock he received a letter from Mr. Michael that defendant had not taken up the shares. In the afternoon Mr. Joseph told him he had no buyers for the shares. He was under the impression from the letter written by the defendant on 31st May, in which the defendant requested \$10 to pay the difference, that defendant wished him to carry the shares. He was not mistaken in his reading of the letter. Mr. Joseph told him he had no buyers for the shares. He was under the impression from the letter written by the defendant on 31st May, in which the defendant requested \$10 to pay the difference, that defendant wished him to carry the shares. He was not mistaken in his reading of the letter.

Mr. Hastings objected to the letter being put in at that time. He did not object to the letter being put in, but it should be put in at the proper time. In his Lordship said it was quite clear the letter must go in some time.

The following letter was then put in from Mr. Michael, dated 31st May, 1897:—Dear Sir, I have tendered your 250 shares (Panjoms) to Mr. Watkins to-day, and he told me to keep them and he would communicate with you. So you can now attend to this business.

Mr. J. R. Michael gave evidence that the shares were sold to Mr. Watkins, who also stated he had tendered the shares to Mr. Watkins, who told him to keep the shares and he would settle with Mr. Bischoff.

In cross-examination, he admitted defendant might have said he could not keep the shares, but he would settle with Mr. Bischoff.

Mr. E. S. Joseph gave evidence of the price of the shares on 31st May. He was selling shares up till 11th June at \$10.

Mr. S. S. Benjamin and Mr. G. H. Potts gave evidence of the price of the shares. In the afternoon \$9.50 could not be got.

Mr. Hastings said there was not much difference between the defendant and the plaintiff's case as regards the facts, but what he submitted to His Lordship was that on the matter of law the plaintiff was only entitled to obtain the price of the shares as broken. The contract was broken on the morning of the 31st, or immediately the shares were sold on the open market. They had it on evidence that plaintiff might have recovered the price of the shares before the time the defendant had paid into court the difference between the contract price and selling price of \$9.50 per share.

His Lordship—But the question is, was he bound to sell these shares until the end of May?

Mr. Hastings said they had it that the plaintiff could have sold the shares at \$9.50 in the morning and \$9 in the afternoon. So far back as 12th May the plaintiff had notified him he was not going to take up the shares. He then returned to authorities to show that if before the time arrived at which each party was bound to confirm the contract one party intimated his intention to break it this enabled the other party to treat it as a breach forthwith. On receipt of the letter from the plaintiff on 31st May, the plaintiff might either have treated the contract as broken at once or have sold the shares when they were refused by Mr. Watkins. Supposing the contract was broken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon what were the rights of the plaintiff? The right of the plaintiff was to obtain from the defendant the difference between the selling and contract price, or he might have kept the shares as long as he liked in the hope of a rising market, but he was not bound to receive any more than the difference between the selling price and the contract price. But the plaintiff chose to leave the matter over till three o'clock and that resulted in further loss, for which defendant was not liable. He ought either to have placed them on the market at once or kept them. Mr. Watkins had paid into court the difference between the selling price at \$9.50 and the contract price.

His Lordship—What about brokerage fees. That is \$25 more at ten cents a share. He would have to pay his ten cents brokerage.

Mr. Hastings said they put in the \$375 on a rough estimate. His Lordship might find that the buying rate was \$10 on that date, and the plaintiffs would have the benefit.

Mr. Watkins said Mr. Michael tendered him the shares. He said he would not take them up and told him he had better sell them at the best rate he could and he would settle the difference with Mr. Bischoff. Mr. Michael stated the rate was \$9.50. Mr. Fredericks had been in during the morning and he offered \$10 a share.

In cross-examination, it was later of 12th May a repudiation of the contract. Yes. Q.—By that letter you meant to complete your contract?—So far as I could see I was not in a position to take them up. Q.—Has it any meaning as a letter to this effect?—Defendant said I am not going to complete my contract. It is indefinite. Q.—By that letter you meant to infer to Mr. Bischoff you feared you would not be able to meet your engagements?—Quite so.

Mr. Hastings submitted that if the authorizer had been quoted were correct the real point for His Lordship to decide was whether the contract was broken at eleven o'clock on 31st May or whether it was not broken until the latest time of business hours of that day. If the contract were broken at eleven, the defendant was entitled to the market price at eleven.

His Lordship—The market price of the day. Mr. Hastings said they could not talk about the market price of the day on a fluctuating stock like Panjoms. He submitted the contract was broken at eleven o'clock, and the shares were being sold at \$10 at that time. The contract was broken by the more fact of Mr. Watkins not being able to take up the shares. The shares might have gone down to \$11 two days afterwards, and the defendant could not be charged for the loss occasioned by the plaintiff's repudiation. The plaintiff might think that although the price was a bad one it might be better in two or three days and he would keep the shares, but that was a private speculation of his own and whether he kept the shares or not he could only claim as against the defendant the loss he had incurred. He had obtained before breaking the contract.

Mr. Master said one of the defendant's contentions was that the letter dated 31st May repudiated the contract.

His Lordship—I do not say much except that it is a letter of repudiation.

Mr. Master contended that it was ridiculous to expect that the plaintiff was to be bound down by the price ruling at the very moment when the defendant said he did not want the shares. What would be the effect? No time would be allowed for the broker to see the principal; no time for the principal to turn it round in his mind, everything was to be done post haste. The cross-examination of the defendant did not go to show the different prices during the day and evidence had not been brought to show that the plaintiff could sell the shares at a profit. If His Lordship's ruling was with the plaintiff it would practically paralyze business. It was unreasonable to expect a man to be always at the back of the broker. Whether it was a question of payment on a selling price of \$8.75 or \$9 he left to His Lordship.

His Lordship said he wished to consider the point. He had a pre-conceived notion of the law on the subject. He would consider the argument.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PEDDER'S WHARF.
To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Sir,—Now that new Pedder's Wharf is in course of erection, this is a fitting time to question whether the steps as at present in use are the most convenient for the public. As similar landing-places in Europe, where there is a raised quay, the steps are not so much used. Without knowing the details of the proposed wharf, I would venture to suggest that iron pontoons be fitted on the two outside of the piers, the inside to have steps as at present for the use of sampans and small boats.

The average height of the harbour launches is about three feet six inches above water; the pontoons could be made to float about the same level, and so make it easy to step into or out of a launch at all stages of the tide. Such a step could be fitted to the pontoons to sink them to prevent risk of damage during a typhoon; any of the Ferry launches could have connections to donkey to pump out the water from pontoon when danger had passed.

His works are now at such a stage that the above suggestion, if found desirable, could easily be carried out, to the great convenience of those that go down to the sea in.

LAUNCHES.

[We should fancy this suggestion, as our correspondent says, could be easily carried out, to the great convenience of those that go down to the sea in.]

TYPHOON SIGNALS.
To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Sir,—Should a return to the former system of signalling storms be continued, would it not be preferable to abolish distinctive colours, and, instead, to double the signal, when the centre of a typhoon is believed to be within 300 miles of the Colony?

Thus, a depression approaching from the East would be signalled by a drum, and when within 300 miles by two drums, hung vertically.

Such signals would be recognized at long distances, as regards direction would indicate the same as last year, and would possess none of the disadvantages of colour—Ed. C.M.]

LAND LUBBER.
[Land lubber's suggestion is worth considering. A more satisfactory system of typhoon signalling is certainly required; it was always difficult to distinguish the colours of the drums and cones, especially in the gathering gloom of a stormy afternoon. We trust the Government is giving its attention to this subject which is of such vital importance to the shipping frequenting the port and to residents here.—Ed. C.M.]

LATE TELEGRAMS.
(Rangoon Gazette.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.
Simla, June 19.—The statement is persistently made here that Sir George White receives two years' extension as was given to Lord Roberts.

PILGRIM SHIPS.
The proposed draft modifications appear in the Gazette of India modifying the Pilgrim Ships Act in conformity with the Paris Convention. The principal change is an increase of the deck accommodation required for each ship from twelve to sixteen square feet. The matter will come up in Council on 16th July.

OPINION SALES.
Simla, June 18.—Not more than thirty-nine thousand chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale during the current year 1898 and not more than 3,250 chests in each month of the monthly sale. Not more than 1,625 chests will be either Benares or Patna opium and no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months previous notice.

THE SCENE AT ST. PAUL'S.
The scene at St. Paul's was a most memorable one. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London in rich cope, and the clergy and chorists were assembled on the steps at the Western door to receive the Queen who remained in her carriage while the Te Deum was sung and the Benediction given. The Old Hundred and the National Anthem were then sung, the people joining in.

Repeated cheers were given for the Queen who smiled most graciously. The return to Buckingham Palace via London Bridge and Southwark was an event of great interest.

The Naval Brigade, the Colonial Princes, the Colonial troops and the Indians were warmly cheered, while Lord Roberts received a perfect ovation.

The weather was splendid, and the immense multitudes were most orderly.

At a Grafton Gallery private view of theatrical portraits recently, an actor, noted for his own achievements and for his friendship with Sir Henry Irving, looked in and took up a commanding position in front of the picture of the fine picture of John Lawrence. The actor, turning to a friend, he said: "Clever, very clever; but has he quite captured the nobility of expression?" "Need one say that the speaker was Mr. Toole himself?"

Mr. Stanhope said the doctor, after examination, "I fear your wife's mind is gone." "That doesn't surprise me," said the poor man. "She has been giving me a piece of her mind for ten years."

Mr. Stanhope said the

THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP ERNEST SIMONS.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre, ex S.S. *Guadiana* and *Adour*, from Havre, ex S.S. *Guadiana* and *Adour*, from Bordeaux, ex S.S. *Verdun* and *Ville de Cotte*, in connection with above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 11 A.M. To-day (Monday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

THE Company's Steamship *Chingpo*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.


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For Nervous Exhaustion



CHAPOTEAU'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME

The modern substitute of the nervous system. For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc., and in all cases of nervous origin and involution. It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAU)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAU)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAU)

Sole Agents: **THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Shipping.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
The Co's Steamship *Moyne*, Capt. J. G. Spencer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th July, at Noon.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The Steamship *Lightning*, Capt. J. G. Spencer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.
The Co's Steamship *Radnorshire*, Capt. F. Davies, will be despatched on or about the 10th July.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co's Steamship *Campanthshire*, Capt. S. W. Jones, will be despatched on or about the 12th July.

FOR LONDON, VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.
The Co's Steamship *Argyll*, Capt. J. G. Spencer, will be despatched on or about the 12th July.

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FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
The Co's Steamship *Hotaka Maru*, Capt. R. Nishino, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.
The Co's Steamship *Argyll*, Capt. J. G. Spencer, will be despatched on or about the 12th July.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 100 A.T. American Ship *Landover*, Capt. J. H. Smith, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 100 A.T. British barque *Headbank*, Capt. J. H. Smith, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

FOR LONDON.
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Mails.

STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERANG, GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *RAVENNA*, Captain C. T. Denby, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 15th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

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Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Copie (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Honolulu), SATURDAY, July 24, at noon.

THE Steamship *COPTIC* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 24th July, at Noon.

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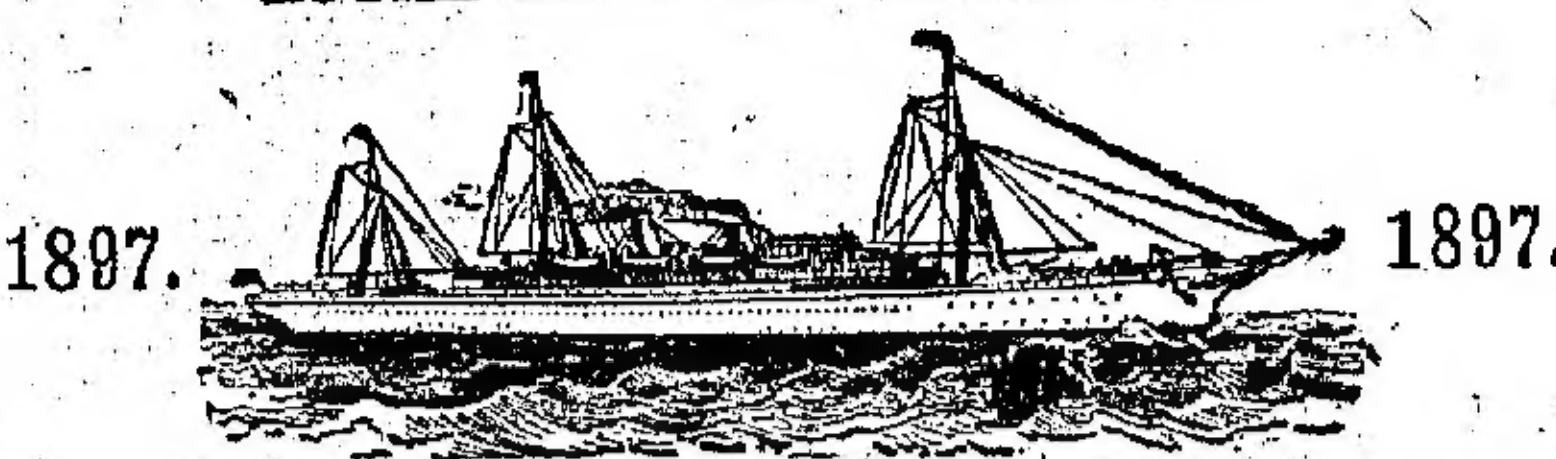
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. (Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.) SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent from THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Sydney to London, and London to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits. Good for 3 months £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the world), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, 1239 HONGKONG, JUNE 30, 1897.

C. P. R. SUMMER TRIPS.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP RATES TO JAPAN, VANCOUVER, AND BANFF. Commencing 1st May, and continuing through the Summer, Return Tickets can be purchased to Banff, including Berth in Sleeping Car and Meals on the Railway journey from Vancouver, at the equivalent of £60. The Ports of Call are SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C., and VANCOUVER, and BANFF. Every facility is offered for breaking the journey at any intermediate places in British Columbia to make excursions into the Rocky Mountains and Glacier Parks.

BANFF—This popular resort, charmingly situated among the Peaks and Glaciers of the Rocky Mountains, is a magnificent natural Park, is justly celebrated for its natural Hot Springs and Mineral Springs, unequalled scenery, and clear, invigorating air. The large and well-appointed Hotel stands 4,000 feet above sea level, providing its guests with all modern comforts and luxuries, also a steam-launch, rowing boats and canoes for making excursions on the river and numerous lakes in the vicinity, where excellent fishing and shooting is obtainable.

THE LIFE, LABOURS AND DOCTRINES OF CONFUCIUS. BY EDWARD HARPER PARKER, Formerly H. M. Consul at KUNMINGHOW. PRICE FIFTY CENTS. ON SALE AT KELLY & WALSH, LTD. SECOND EDITION. HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF INDIA, BURMA, SIAM, THE MALAY PENINSULA, CAMBODIA, AN-AM, THAI, COCHINA. Translated by EDWARD HARPER PARKER, and Reprinted from 'THE CHINA REVIEW.' PRICE ONE DOLLAR. ON SALE AT KELLY & WALSH, LTD. THE CHINESE MAIL. 報日字華. (Wah Te Yat Po) THIS paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Five Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Eleven Dollars Forty Cents including postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native management, and is the only one of its kind in the East. The paper is of course written in Chinese, and is of great value to the Chinese community, and is also of great value to the foreign community, as it contains a large amount of news and information from the various Ports in China and Japan, and from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, and contains a large amount of news and information from the various Ports in China and Japan, and from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese.

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Money Orders.

(Office Hours (Sundays and holidays excepted) 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1, but the office is open from 10 to 5 on the working day next before any mail for Europe, which leaves at noon.)

Money Orders cannot be issued or cashed on mail mornings, when closing mails for Europe, until noon.

Money Orders are issued at Hongkong and Shanghai at current rates of exchange on the following Countries and places:—

Canada, China (Peking, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin), Ceylon (Colombo), India (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Singapore), Japan (Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and Manila), New Zealand, British North Borneo, Queensland, Siam (Bangkok only), South Australia, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca), Tasmania, United Kingdom, Victoria, United States of America.

Drawn through London Office.

Foreign Countries:—

Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark (including Iceland and Faeroe Islands), French West Indies, Egypt, France, with Algeria, German Empire (including Heligoland and the Canaries), Holland, Italy (with Agomide at Tripoli, Anasab and Massawa), Norway, Orange Free State, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Transvaal, Tunis.

British Colonies:—

Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, India, Malacca, New Zealand, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nova Scotia, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Consular Agents:—

Constantinople, Salonica, Panama, Yangtze, Beyrout.

For rates and conditions of sale, apply to the Manager.

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For rates

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 3, 1897.
At 1020 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher-Meat.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, lb.	來路烟猪肉
" Amer. Sugar cured, "	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, "	福州烟猪肉
" Japan, cured, "	日本烟猪肉
Beef, whole & prime cut, catty	牛腩肉
" Corned, catty	鹹牛肉
" Roast, "	燒牛肉
" Soup, "	燉牛肉
" Steak, "	牛扒
Buller's Brains, per set	牛腦
" Tongue, each	牛舌
" Head, each	牛頭
" Heart, "	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	牛肩
" Feet, each	牛蹄
" Kidneys, "	牛腰
" Tail, "	牛尾
" Liver, catty	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	牛肚
Calves Head and Feet, set	牛頭腳
Hams, American, lb.	花旗火腿
" Chinese, "	金華火腿
" English, New, "	外路火腿
" Japan, cured, "	日本火腿
" Shanghai, "	上海火腿
Mutton Chop, "	羊排
" Leg, "	羊腿
" Shoulder, "	羊肩
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	豬雜
" Feet, "	豬蹄
" Fry, "	豬雜
" Head, each	豬頭
" Heart, "	豬心
" Kidneys, pair	豬腰
" Liver, lb.	豬肝
Pork, Chop, catty	豬排
" Corned, "	鹹豬肉
" Leg, "	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, "	豬油
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	羊頭腳
" Heart, each	羊心
" Kidneys, "	羊腰
" Liver, lb.	羊肝
Sacking Pig, each \$1.75 \$1.25	生牛油
Suet, Beef, lb.	牛油
" Mutton, "	牛油
Veal, catty	牛腩

Poultry.	Chinese Names.
Chicken, catty	雞
Capon, "	雞
Ducks, "	鴨
Doves, each	鴿
Eggs, Hen, doz.	雞蛋
" Duck, "	鴨蛋
Fowls, catty	雞
Geese, "	鴨
Hares, each	兔
Mink Deer, "	鹿
Partridges, "	野雞
Pigeons, "	鴿
Pheasants, brace	野雞
Rice Birds, doz.	野雞
Quail, each	野雞
Snipe, "	野雞
Turkeys, Cook, catty	火雞
" Hen, "	火雞
Tot, each	火雞
Wild Ducks, pair	水鴨

Fish.	Chinese Names.
Barbel, catty	魚
Bream, "	魚
Bombay Ducks, 100 pieces	魚
Chee Fresh Water Fish, catty	魚
Carp, "	魚
Catfish, "	魚
Codfish, Salt, "	魚
Crabs, "	蟹
Outlet Fish, "	魚
Dab, "	魚
Dace, "	魚
Dog Fish, "	魚
Eels, Congor, "	魚
" Fresh water, "	魚
Eels, Yellow, "	魚
File Fish, "	魚
Frogs, "	魚
Fresh Fish, "	魚
Garoupe, "	魚
Gudgeon, "	魚
Gurnard, "	魚
Herrings, "	魚
" smoked, box	魚
Halibut, catty	魚
Labrus, "	魚
Loach, "	魚
Lobsters, "	魚
Mackerel, "	魚
Monk Fish, "	魚
Mullet, "	魚
Oysters, "	魚
Perch, "	魚
Perch, "	魚

Pike.	Chinese Names.
Plaice, "	魚
Pomfret, White, "	魚
Pomfret, Black, "	魚
Prawns, "	魚
Ray, "	魚
Rock Fish, "	魚
Rosch, "	魚
Salmon, (Canton), "	魚
Shark, "	魚
Salt Fish, "	魚
Skate, "	魚
Shrimps, "	魚
Snapper, "	魚
Soles, "	魚
Tonch, "	魚
Turbot, "	魚
Turtles, small, fresh water, "	魚
Whiting, catty	魚
White Bait, "	魚

Fruits.	Chinese Names.
Apples, (California), catty	蘋果
" (Tientsin), "	蘋果
" (Japan), "	蘋果
Bananas, fragrant, "	香蕉
" (brides), "	香蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese, "	栗子
Carambola, "	楊桃
Cucumbers, each	黃瓜
Ground Nuts, catty	花生
Grapes, "	葡萄
Lemons, China, "	檸檬
" Peel, "	檸檬
Liches, Dried, "	荔枝
" Fresh, "	荔枝
Limes, "	檸檬
Maango, (Sago), each	芒果
" (Manila), "	芒果
Mangosteens, dozen	山竹
Oranges, Sweet, catty	橙子
" Green, "	橙子
" Red, "	橙子
Olive, "	橄欖
Pine-apples, each	鳳梨
Pears, catty	梨
" (Tientsin), "	梨
Plum, Red, "	李子
Pumpkin, each	南瓜
" (Siam), catty	南瓜
Peach, (Sweet), "	桃子
Raspberries, Muscatel, "	覆盆子
" Ruoding, "	覆盆子
Water Chestnuts, com.	荸薺
" Mandarin, "	荸薺
Walnuts, "	胡桃

Vegetables, &c.	Chinese Names.
Artichokes, Shanghai, catty	洋蔥
Beans, (French), "	豆
" Long, "	豆
Beet Root, each	甜菜
Brinjals, Green, catty	茄子
" Red, "	茄子
Brassica, "	白菜
Bamboo Shoots, "	竹筍
Cabbage, Chinese com.	白菜
Cabbage, each	白菜
Cauliflower, "	花椰菜
Carrots, catty	胡蘿蔔
Celery, Chinese, "	芹菜
" English, "	芹菜
Chilies Dried, "	辣椒
" Red, "	辣椒
Curry Stuff, English, "	咖喱
Cucumbers, "	黃瓜
Bitter Squash, "	苦瓜
Garlic, "	大蒜
Ginger, young, "	薑
Horse Radish, S'hat, "	蔞
Indian Corn, piece	玉米
Lettuce, (English), each	生菜
Mushrooms, Fresh, catty	蘑菇
Onions, Bombay, "	洋蔥
" Green, "	洋蔥
" Shanghai, "	洋蔥
" Japan, "	洋蔥
Okra, catty	茄子
Parley, English, bundle	洋蔥
Potatoes, Sweet, catty	甘薯
" Shanghai, "	甘薯
" Japan, "	甘薯
" American, "	甘薯
" Foochow, "	甘薯
" Macao, "	甘薯
Pumpkin, "	南瓜
Purdine, "	南瓜
Papaw, "	木瓜
Radish, downy	蘿蔔
Rice, best quality, per picul	米
" Common, "	米
Shallots, catty	蔥
Spinage, (Chinese), "	菠菜
Spinach, "	菠菜
Sweet Guard, "	甜菜
Pomegranates, "	石榴
Yams, "	山藥
Turkeys, Fowl, (Long), "	火雞
Vegetable Marrow, "	茭白
" (Long), "	茭白
Water Cress, "	水芹

FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

MR. BYRON BRENNAN'S SPECIAL REPORT.

Mr. Byron Brennan's Report on the state of trade at the Treaty Ports of China, which is circulated to-day, is a most exhaustive and carefully compiled document, and gives a lucid and concise account of the present position of British commerce in that country, and of the various difficulties that surround and handicap the progress of foreign enterprise in the Chinese Empire. It is a pity, however, that the publication of this interesting and important paper has been delayed so long. The fault can be attributed to the writer, who finished his investigations in the autumn, and forwarded the result of his work to Downing Street as far back as October of last year. Had it been found possible to follow up the visit of Li Hung Chang with this complete history of the commercial situation in China, it is probable that it would have been able to secure a more complete understanding of the aims and objects of the statesman's visit to Europe, and to see for themselves the reasons why Her Majesty's Government were unable to comply unconditionally with the proposition laid before Lord Salisbury by that clever and well-informed Oriental. For some unexplained cause Mr. George Carson, who so ably provides over the department of the Foreign Office which deals with matters of this kind, has not found it possible to issue the information at an earlier date; but as progress is extremely slow in China it may be assumed that the six months during which the Report has remained pigeon-holed has not seen any material alteration in the position at the Treaty Ports, where British subjects are at liberty to carry on their mercantile operations. The impression is, however, that Mr. Brennan gained at the close of his investigations was that the Chinese people are monopolising in an increasing degree the commercial advantages obtained under the several Treaties which foreign Governments have concluded with China. Foreign Powers, he says, having gradually prepared the ground for their action, the Chinaman is gradually elbowing them out and occupying the position for himself. In fact, the British merchant in China, we are told, seems to be disappearing, although the interests of our manufacturers remain. Apparently Mr. Brennan is content to let his business into the hands of those who can do it most successfully, irrespective of nationality, provided that the Treaty rights of our merchants are not curtailed; but presumably that is not the view he wishes to enforce on us, since he takes the opportunity to point out that if the position of the Chinese is to be maintained in new lands, it could be diverted to hasten the development of the unexploited, if not undiscovered, resources of this ancient country, the position might be very different to what it is at present. Trade, he admits rightly enough, must be conducted on the lines that best suit those engaged in it, but change in the methods of business that is taking place does not, he thinks, assist the expansion of commerce, which in China can only be looked for from the activity and energy of foreign merchants, supported and stimulated by their own Governments. At present the business of the British import merchant is confined to Hongkong and Shanghai, and from these centres the further distribution of merchandise throughout China is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. In taking a broad view of commerce perhaps we are at first sight apt to say that it is of little consequence whether the distribution of our manufactures throughout China is in the hands of our own merchants, but as Mr. Brennan very pertinently remarks, under existing circumstances it is to be regretted that our merchants have not found it profitable to be themselves the distributors, and thus to retain the interest in the goods until they have reached the consumer in the interior.

Three reasons are given why the wants of distant Chinese consumers are not supplied by foreign merchants. One, that the foreigner, and that most of all capital, is not carried on the right; another, the lack of any feeling of enterprise, and, thirdly, the fear that they would not receive adequate support and protection from their own authorities when they are in difficulties, but be left to suffer unjust losses. For that there are only one hundred and thirty-three British firms now represented in China, of which number only carry on business at Shanghai. And of these not a few are merely commission agents; while if the firms which are solely interested in tea and silk, and other commodities, are taken into account, and we add Mr. Brennan's estimate of these that we have mainly to rely for this extension of our trade. But imports cannot increase unless exports increase also, and if that is to be the case the foreign merchant must push his own wares. In other words, if the interchange of commodities between the East and West is to grow, it is the Western merchant who must discover what wares the Chinaman has to give us in exchange for our manufactures. The initiative must come from our side, and until we can take more from China we must not be expected to take more from us. But if these views are correct, and we are to take advantage of doing more towards developing trade with China, it must not be forgotten that there are very great difficulties which prevail throughout China. The country is divided into numerous provinces, each with its own customs and regulations, which are often in conflict with one another. The system of wholesale robbery by means of local taxation is put into force, which by the time the goods reach their destination runs up the price of the article to such an extent as to seriously handicap the development of trade in the interior. The system of trading British goods throughout the Empire by means of the opium trade at the Treaty Ports was deemed one of the most valuable concessions obtained under our Treaties; but it has altogether failed, partly owing to the opposition of the Chinese, and partly owing to provincial opposition to the scheme. It is not, however, a very serious difficulty when it is remembered that the effect of the treaty provisions is not only to reduce and regulate the inland trade, but also to transfer a portion of revenue from the Provincial to the Imperial Treasury, and between these two departments, as Mr. Brennan does not forget to point out, there is a perpetual struggle. The establishment

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Station.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State.
Wanchow.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
Tientsin.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
Shanghai.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
Swatow.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
Canton.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
Hongkong.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
Yokohama.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
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Suez.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
Alexandria.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
Port Said.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
Tripoli.	29.80	83	94	SE	5	0
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Hongkong Tides.

The Tide Table given below has been
compiled by the Nautical Almanac Office in
London from the results of the analysis of
observations taken by means of an auto-
matic tide recording machine in the Water
Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the
years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table is Low Water Ox-
idary Spring Tides, which has been found
to be 2 feet below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide
gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 5 ft.
in, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock
add 12 ft. 9 in. to the height
given in the table.

8th to 13th July.

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